

Waterworks Bug Again Comes to the Forefront

Proposition That Was Advocated By the Dale Administration Receiving Attention of Present City Administration—Five Councilmen Backtrack.

Purchase of the Muncie Water Works, a proposal of ex-mayor Dale in his campaign for office in 1929, is receiving the attention of city officials of late. The city council under the Dale administration, five of them reelected to the present council, refused to take any action on the prepared ordinance submitted to them in 1930, a few months after the inauguration of the Dale administration, providing for authority to negotiate the purchase.

Municipal ownership of public utilities has become of widespread interest throughout the state and nation. It was contended that ownership of the water works in Muncie would greatly facilitate the amortization of revenue bonds issued for the construction of the intercepting sewer and disposal plant needed in Muncie.

Would Not Allow Dale To Have Credit.

The same arguments are now being used by the present city officials but it would not do, at that time, to allow the Dale administration to receive credit for sponsoring this beneficial movement for the citizens of Muncie.

Three bills backed by the Indiana Municipal League, composed of the mayors of Indiana cities, were introduced in the legislature last Monday, all effecting municipal utilities. The bills would provide that cities and towns may borrow from the Federal government for purchase or construction of municipal utilities. Further, the bills provided that the Public Service Commission shall have no original jurisdiction over municipal utilities either in the construction, purchase or the fixing of rates. The Public Service Commission has power to adjust rates only on petition of consumers.

What Bill Proposes

The bills also exempt municipal utilities from state and county taxes, they being now exempt from municipal taxes. Municipal officials are granted the power to borrow money and pledge the property and revenue from the city-owned plants in payment according to the new proposed bills. It has always been contended by the Post-Democrat that Muncie should own its public utilities, especially the water works to begin with. Profits from the operation of municipally owned utilities would provide for the lessening of property taxes for revenue with which to pay governmental debts.

Construction of the sewage disposal system for which the Dale administration was able to get an allocation from the federal PWA with which to finance the project and finally revoked because of no cooperation from the city council and the water works purchase which failed because of the same reason are two proposals now fostered by the present city administration which they fought to discourage only a few months ago.

No Co-operation Given

Last Wednesday, Mayor Bunch and other city officials attended a meeting in Marion which dealt with municipal ownership policies. The Post-Democrat highly commends these steps. Municipal officials are urged to acquire the ownership of the Muncie Water Works and wishes to state that if the same officials attending that meeting had offered their cooperation several years ago instead of serving as obstructionists, the water works system of Muncie would now be a municipal enterprise and the taxpayers would already be benefitting from its resources.

TURKEY, CROP IS GOOD

Cleburne, Tex.—Johnson county turkey raisers reaped a total of \$10,000 for their 1934 turkey crop. Fourteen carloads of the birds were shipped, netting growers an average of 16 cents a pound. It was the largest turkey crop in years.

GAIN WEIGHT RAPIDLY

Chicago—Live stock experts say it is not uncommon for Devon cattle to gain two or three pounds a day. Still, water might take the place of hooch if it had equally swell magazine ads.

HERE'S ADVICE FOR AMATEUR ELECTRICIANS

Outlets Prevent Stringing of Wires Along Floor or Overhead.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has issued a worthwhile warning to "amateur electricians"—a classification that includes thousands of persons possessed of a mechanical bent. It points out that certain standards of electrical safety have been established through laboratory tests, and that any work falling below these standards is actually hazardous. Accordingly, the recommendation is made that all wiring or electrical repair work be done by an experienced electrician, and that it comply with the requirements of the National Electrical Code.

Overloaded Circuits

One particularly good suggestion is to provide separate circuits for appliances and lights. When a house is built, in many instances, the circuits in existing dwellings can be utilized in this way. The reason for the separation is that appliances are the worst offenders when it comes to overloading circuits and blowing fuses. When a fuse does blow out, lights will remain on if the circuits are separate.

It is also recommended that ample baseboard outlets be provided so that there will be no need of stringing wires along floor or overhead. Beware of Penny Savings. The National Board's warning states that substandard wiring and tampering with fuses are the cause of numerous electrical fires. If you ever blow a fuse, don't even consider bridging it by putting a penny or a piece of wire in back of it—or, for that matter, don't think of replacing it with a new fuse of larger capacity. To do so interferes with the working of the safety valve of the electrical system, and may permit a dangerous overload of current, possibly resulting in fire.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE IS ATTACHED TO THE BLOW-UP OF LABOR AND ADMINISTRATION

The ominous word "strike" is no longer found daily in newspaper headlines. But this doesn't mean that labor is satisfied either with government labor plans or industry. It is as far from holding out the palm of peace now as it was a year ago.

Washington observers have been forecasting a labor blow-up for some months—and it looks as if that long-feared event put in its official appearance on February 2. On that day, "burly" hard-boiled John H. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, thrust a thick wedge between the American Federation of Labor and the Roosevelt Administration.

Paul, profit of Mr. Lewis' attack was Donald Richberg, who is often termed "the Assistant President." Reason for the attack was renewal of the existing automobile code, which the Federation has bitterly opposed, in that it permits men to work 48 hours per week as compared to the 30-hour week for all industry, which the Federation passionately espouses.

You may not believe in Mr. Lewis' opinions—millions of people don't—but, it is generally agreed that he is, sincere, honest and outspoken. He represents the old-time, belligerent type of labor leader who has definite opinions and doesn't mind airing them. When he becomes involved in a verbal duel, he never wears gloves.

Calls Richberg Traitor

Mr. Lewis said flatly that Donald Richberg is a "traitor to organized labor." He stated that Mr. Richberg has deserted his former comrades. It is interesting, to remember, in this connection, that Mr. Richberg made his reputation as a hard-fighting labor lawyer,

pointed him to the post of NRA counsel, conservatives feared he would be excessively pro-labor in his attitude.

Mr. Richberg's reply to the union charge of treason, was that it amounted to a demand that he put union interests above loyalty to his government. He added: "It is a refusal to yield to such a demand he treason, let those who charge it make the most of it."

Mr. Lewis is often at outs with his A. F. of L. associates, and his opinions might have been largely disregarded as being of a purely personal nature, had not A. F. of L. President Green followed him up by saying that the Lewis' statement "reflects the Federation's feelings very strongly." Mr. Green then said that he would shortly go to the White House with a union protest against delay in codification of the tobacco industry.

Tobacco People Fight Shy. That brings up another important point in the widening gap between Administration and labor leaders. Cigarette manufacturers, afraid of unionization of their industry, will have nothing to do with the proposed tobacco code. That, to labor's way of thinking, is bad enough—and it becomes infinitely worse in the light of the fact that the NRA chairman is S. Clay Williams, formerly president of one of the "big three" cigarette makers—the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. NRA officials have said several times that Mr. Williams withdraws from board meetings when the tobacco code is being discussed, in an effort to avoid charges of prejudice—but labor doesn't seem to be con-

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Part of Indiana's Memorial



Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 12.—Heartstones from the original Thomas Lincoln cabin, in which Abraham Lincoln spent seven years of his boyhood, form an important part of the state park which Indiana is creating in Spencer county as a memorial. Along with the stones which mark the site of the Lincoln home, the memorial includes the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of the president, and that of his sister, Sarah Lincoln Grigsby.

The hearth was uncovered by Civilian Conservation Corps workers during preparations for erecting a permanent marker at the cabin site. The stones, about 150

in number, will form a part of that marker which will represent the foundation logs of the cabin and the fireplace around which life of the Lincoln family centered. As shown above the stones were laid in the form of a "T" having formed the base of the chimney as well as the hearth.

Under supervision of the department of conservation, this area has been landscaped and the 1,100 acres comprising the Lincoln State Park are being reforested. Trails and roadways laid out and a water supply and other conveniences developed for the sale of the thousands of persons who visit the park annually.

Tenth Annual Meet of the Producers Co-Op. Commission

Will Be Held in Cincinnati, Ohio, at Netherland-Plaza Hotel, February 21.

Mr. C. G. Randall, in charge of Livestock & Wool Section, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., will be the headlined speaker at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Producers Co-Operative Commission Association, which is now in charge of the National Livestock Marketing Association, Chicago, and Anthony B. Dunlap, president pro tem of the Cincinnati City Council, who will deliver the address of welcome.

In addition Mr. Scott Meiks of the Producers Commission Association, Indianapolis, will give a little talk on "Our First President." Manager R. Q. Smith will make his report of the progress of the association during the year, and President Lloyd Nickels will outline some of the aims for 1935. Entertainment will be provided by the Stafford Whistlers and the Wilberforce University quartette. Luncheon will be provided for all in attendance and an even larger group than the eleven hundred who sat down to the tables at the Ninth Annual Meeting, is expected.

Mr. Leke is rendering a great service. He is showing the country what a dictator would be like.

Industrial Division Uptrend Continues

Washington.—Persistence of the uptrend in industrial divisions continue to maintain unquestioned leadership in the progress now being recorded.

Shibero temperatures in so many parts of the country has reduced almost to depletion the few remaining offerings of winter merchandise.

Wholesale volume is being bolstered by larger spring commitments than last year.

Fun & Bradstreet, in their weekly review of the week, thus summarized the current situation in the industrial, wholesale, and retail fields.

The review states: "Rarely has been an opening month of any year so crowded with occurrences which can be interpreted as a forerunner of constructive developments, and one of the most encouraging features of the present expansion movements is that more branches of activity have fallen within its inclusiveness."

The review cites many encouraging developments. Employment totals in many industrial divisions are in excess of any comparative figures since 1930.

Retail sales throughout the Nation ran from 12 to 20 per cent above last year.

Factory employment increased and industrial operations ranged 20 to 40 per cent higher than in the corresponding 1933 week.

TURKEY WHIPS DOG

Haverhill, Mass.—The city streets were turned into battle-ground here recently. A live turkey, on display outside a store, escaped from its cage and flew at a police dog that had been bothering it. The turkey was adjudged the winner by a throng that blocked traffic.

Son of Explorer Awaits Return



Joseph Pelter, Jr.

Joseph Pelter, Jr., is waiting eagerly at his home in Pensacola, Fla., for the return of his father who is chief photographer for the Byrd expedition, now returning from its base at "Little America". Joseph has never seen his dad, as the latter left for the Polar regions before his son was born.

For Protection of Youth of State Roadhouse to Go

MOTOR MISHAPS STRUCK DEEP AT HEART OF HOME

Critical Condition is a Challenge For Drastic Action.

Motor accidents last year struck deeper at the heart of the American home than ever before. Conditions have now become so critical that one child in three needlessly faces the probability of death or injury in an automobile accident before he completes his normal span, according to the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, which has analyzed street and highway fatalities and injuries for 1934.

Last year, 36,000 persons were killed and more than a million injured in traffic accidents. While traffic itself was slightly heavier, as shown by registrations and increased gasoline consumption, speed, criminally reckless driving, and the apparent indifference of the public must bear a lion's share of the blame.

To the typical American family of father, mother and three children this statement should have great significance. And to national, state and municipal authorities who are responsible for the safety of all citizens, it is a challenge to drastic action.

Constructive Program

A constructive program for states must include: 1. Uniform traffic laws such as drivers' license laws, financial responsibility statutes and other uniform traffic rules and regulations as recommended by such representative bodies as the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, the National Safety Council and others.

2. Modern enforcement procedures such as those advanced by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and others.

3. Good driving instruction for upper class high school students as recommended by leading educators, state and municipal Boards of Education, the Education Division of the National Safety Council, and the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

4. Adult education through intensive community programs involving municipal authorities, police departments, notably the National Safety Council, The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators and others.

Certainly, enough effective material has been developed by competent observers during our many years' experience with the traffic problem. Much of it is waiting only for an aroused public sentiment to compel its use.

The policy of the Post-Democrat has always been in behalf of true temperance. In spite of the fact that the editor was maliciously framed with the aid of federal government officials and wrongfully convicted on a "trumped-up charge of conspiracy to violate the prohibition act back in 1932, the Post-Democrat still proposes the rigid control of intoxicating liquors.

Who May Have License. The liquor control bill backed by the state administration provides that no licenses will be issued for the sale of alcoholic beverages outside the corporate limits of cities or towns, except to bona fide hotels which have been in business a prescribed number of years.

A non-partisan board will comprise the liquor control administration. The importer system will be abolished and separate licenses will be required for the sale of hard liquors. A uniform 1 o'clock closing hour will be established. Licenses in cities and towns will be restricted to restaurants, hotels and clubs with a differentiation between first and second class cities.

Will Eliminate Roadhouse

Such legislation will eliminate the roadhouse where young people congregate, invited to drink excessively, and finally wind up in a brawl, reckless driving on the highways, and strenuous dissipation. Only locations where adequate police supervision is available will be permitted to acquire licenses. Strict regulations of hours, places of sale, and prohibition of the sale to minors is the policy adopted by the state administration to promote respect for the law and protect persons and property.

As stated above, a non-partisan board of control will administer the act as passed by the legislature providing the bill as introduced receives the endorsement of both houses of the Assembly. This board will be given broad powers in granting and revoking licenses and in issuing and promulgating regulations. The liquor control bill provides for a reduction of taxes on both beer and whiskey which is expected to reduce the price of consumption of both beverages bootlegging.

Some Good Examples. The proposed liquor bill, the legislative measures to reduce interest rates by finance companies and other lending agencies and bringing such agencies under the control of the department of financial institutions, the decreased budget bill and others are good examples of legislation for the masses of people by the McNutt administration.

So Declared Governor Paul V. McNutt Last Saturday While Speaking on Liquor Control Bill—Provides for Reduction of Taxes.

"For the protection of the youth of our state, the roadhouse must go." This declaration by Governor Paul V. McNutt before the Democratic Editorial Association meeting in Indianapolis last Saturday will be carried out in the provisions of the liquor control bill introduced in the state legislature, Friday.

While prior to two years ago, all law making bodies and law enforcement agencies in the United States were striving to uphold the Eighteenth Amendment of our national Constitution, now repealed, and attempting to maintain prohibition throughout America, today, the same departments of government are busily engaged in trying to regulate, promote and control the dispensation of liquors so as to prevent the open saloon and foster moderate temperance among the people of our nation and state.

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ICEBERGS IN "Y" POOL. Seattle—A 400-pound ice cake added an arctic touch to a Y. M. C. A. swimming party. The swimmer able to stay longest on the "berg" as it floated in the pool won a prize. Another feature was an old-fashioned bathing suit parade, with awards for the most ancient swimming garb.

A war picture seems more realistic in a hick-town movie. The guns are imitated by peanuts and the gas by feet.

Strange land! No jobs for idle millions, yet not a single bomb proof refuge near our large bombs. Correct this sentence: "I am not lawless like the bandit," said the prominent citizen, "if I merely ignore the speed law."

SAYS TO ALMOST EMPTY HALL IN NEW YORK "REACTIONARIES DON'T CONTROL THE G. O. P."

"I wish to assure you that reactionaries and standpatters are not in control of our party organization," was the startling announcement of Chairman Henry P. Fletcher of the Republican National Committee before the "second forum" of the New York County Republican Committee, in New York City.

"The audience was only a small edition of that which crowded Mecca Temple to hear Senators Borah and Nye denounce Mr. Fletcher at the 'first forum,' reads the New York Times' description of the meeting. "After waiting three-quarters of an hour for the Cooper Union hall to fill, Mr. Fletcher started with 250 persons present. The capacity is 1,600. There was a notable absence of prominent New York Republicans."

"Let us not be afraid of being labeled progressive or conservative," he admonished, "if what we do is for the best interests of all our people. Let us not engage in strife over details when all of us agree on fundamentals. Let us not divide our forces when the safety of our institutions and our priceless American heritage is at stake."

"Congressional abdication has struck a serious blow to our federal self and the independence and self-respect of the once-called sovereign states," he added, in predicting that the policies of President Roosevelt cannot pre-

"offered the opportunity to the Federal administration to attempt to dictate the tax laws of every state in the Union."

He appeared to be referring to President Roosevelt's suggestion to the governors of states to consider plans for elimination of overlapping and duplication of taxes. His action was not authorized by congress and has been generally commended by the press of all parties.

In answer to numerous questions concerning Mr. Fletcher's long-heralded response to Senators Borah and Nye, Chairman James A. Farley, of the Democratic National Committee, said: "I see that Chairman Fletcher of the Republican National Committee forecasts the failure of the President's relief program. Such a statement, coming from the gentleman who on the eve of the 1934 election told the country that his party would retain its senate strength and would gain 60 or 70 votes in the House of Representatives, cannot fail to produce emotion—I need not specify what emotion. Mr. Fletcher's party lost ten seats in the senate and instead of gaining 60 or 70 in the house, found themselves after election twelve seats behind their membership in the previous congress. So I imagine the people, reading his diagnosis, will just yawn and mentally tell the gloomy prophet to go on dreaming."

Facts for Farm Folks

Written by
AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITIES

DON'T LET OLD MAN W STEAL YOUR MILK

By W. B. Krueck

Formerly Professor Animal Husbandry Purdue University.

This is the time of the year when weather conditions may have a decided influence on the milk production of your dairy herd. One of the problems often confronting a dairyman at this time of the year is the question of providing an adequate supply of water in order that the cows may utilize their ration sufficiently and produce a liberal quantity of milk.

Frozen water tanks, and cold ice water is not conducive to efficient digestion of the ration or efficient milk production. In view of the fact that milk contains about 7 per cent water it is quite important that the cow have a liberal supply of water in order that she may produce efficiently and also utilize her ration efficiently. Consequently taking the chill off the water and seeing that the cows have an opportunity to get a plentiful supply is quite important.

Another factor that should be given consideration due to severe weather is the question of silage where silage is being used. Quite often during the extreme cold snaps the silage in the silos becomes frozen to the wall of the silo, and if the feeder is not careful it will continue to freeze until considerable quantity of silage may be frozen to the wall of the silo. Following a cold snap of this kind we may get a few warm days when this frozen silage may thaw and drop into the regular supply of silage and consequently be fed to the cows. Many cases are on record where frozen silage of this kind has caused digestive disturbances which interfered with milk production. Keeping the silage away from the outer walls to avoid freezing may help to avoid difficulties in feeding.

During the next few months old man winter will be sending raw chilly winds through some of our unprotected barnyards. The broad side of a fencepost or a barbed wire fence is not very good protection for a dairy cow from these raw, cutting winds. The cow that stands outdoors shivering all day long—utilizing energy from her ration—unhappy and uncomfortable—cannot be expected to give the dairyman maximum results. Under these conditions old men—winters—have increased the cost of the ration it behooves every dairyman to watch very carefully for the efficiency of his milk production and by keeping in mind a few of the above things he may avoid losses due to inefficiency on the part of his dairy cows.

Watch Out For Colds Sequel

After-Effects Are Often More Dangerous Than The Cold Says Dr. Smilie

By Dr. Wilson G. Smilie
Professor of Public Health Administration, Harvard University
School of Public Health

The after-effects of colds may be much more serious than the cold itself. In most instances a cold lasts only a week or so, and then the person gets well. Small children are particularly likely to suffer from complications of colds, especially from inflammation of the ear drums. Thus babies should be protected as much as possible from contact with people who have colds. Small children who have colds must be watched carefully, even when their cold is mild, for serious ear infection may appear suddenly.

Elderly people are very likely to develop a prolonged troublesome bronchitis following a cold and should take special precautions to avoid exposure to the elements during the acute stages of a cold.

Pneumonia is the most serious consequence of a cold. Not infrequently pneumonia follows some careless exposure or neglect by a person who has a bad cold. It is particularly important not to commit some indiscretion or suffer exposure at the height of a cold—the third or fourth day.

Chronic Colds
Chronic colds are quite a different story. They may follow an acute cold, but are nearly always caused by an infection of one of the nasal sinuses and require special medical attention.

If your cough continues long after the acute cold has passed, if you have lost your appetite and are feeling badly, losing weight and feel generally run down, don't delay, but go to a doctor and have your chest examined. It may be nothing serious and your doctor will reassure you. These symptoms may indicate an early stage of tuberculosis. We all know how important it is to recognize this condition at its earliest beginning.

There is some evidence that resistance can be built up against the ill effects of colds by improving the general body condition, through such measures as the proper selection of articles of diet, milk, vegetables, fruits and cod liver oil have often been suggested as valuable aids in this respect.

The Dairy Ration Must not Be Too "Wet"

By L. H. Fairchild

Formerly professor of Dairy Production Purdue University. The use of wet brewers grains or "slop" as it is commonly known, in the ration of cows, occasions such questions from dairymen as, "What is this material worth for feed?" and "If some of it is to be used, how can it be fed most satisfactorily?"

Dairymen may be misled by the apparent low cost of this by-product material. Prof. F. B. Morrison of Cornell University states, "Wet brewers grains contain more water than most persons realize. The water content ranges from 70 per cent to as high as 85 per cent. When they appear quite solid and dry, they will still contain about 70 per cent of water."

This wet material is generally sold by the bushel. While the price remains the same, the weight and feed value per bushel varies greatly depending upon how well the water has drained out of it. Some have even intimated that thrifty brewers may sometimes use the hose when the supply of wet grains is running low.

Because of the seeming low price, some dairymen may try to make up too much of their ration of this wet feed—feeding 50 lbs., 60 lbs. or more per cow per day. Feeding such large amounts of this watery material has a double disadvantage. First, while it gives fair results in milk production, it has been found to be unable to keep up the body weight and condition of cows. Second, the supply of this by-product is not a constant one. Frequently the supply runs out for several days, making it necessary to substitute something else suddenly. Such abrupt feed changes always give bad results.

After barley has been malted its starch content is greatly reduced and its fiber much increased. The Illinois Experiment Station has shown that the digestibility of the starchy material in brewers grains is only 56 per cent to 73 per cent while in such farm feeds as oats it is 81 per cent and in soy beans as high as 91 per cent. The fiber content of brewers grains is nearly three times that of the barley from which it is made.

Due to the pronounced tendency to ferment and decay, the feeding of wet brewers grains has been in bad repute from a sanitary standpoint. In feeding this material to cows, especial care must be taken to keep the mangers clean, so that bad odors from the spoilage will be prevented. The wet grains do not keep in good condition very long and after spoilage begins, cows given these feeds may produce milk with undesirable flavors. Ordinances of a number of cities prohibit the sale of milk from cows fed distillery or brewery slops. Some milk companies have done the same.

Dr. Bohstedt of the Wisconsin Experiment Station advises, "Feeding 15 lbs. to 25 lbs. daily of wet brewers grains in a balanced ration—that is, one containing also hay and a grain mixture—seems to make the most efficient use of this by-product."

My Favorite Recipes

Frances Lee Barton says:

"My family sit down to midday dinner on Sunday, so Sunday night supper is served as a 'round-the-fireside snack, with a plate of hot biscuits occupying the place of honor. When they happen to be Cheese Roulletes, I take the precaution of making two batches for my hungry boys and girls."

Cheese Roulletes.
2 cups sifted flour; 1/2 teaspoon double-acting baking powder; 1/4 teaspoon salt; 5 tablespoons butter or other shortening; 3/4 cup milk (about).
Melted butter; 1 cup grated American cheese; paprika.
Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Add milk gradually, stirring until soft dough is formed. Turn out on slightly floured board and knead 30 seconds, or enough to shape. Roll into oblong sheet, 1/4 inch thick. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and paprika. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1/2-inch slices and place cut side down on greased baking sheet. Bake in hot oven (425° F.), 15 to 20 minutes. Serve hot. Makes 18 roulletes.

SOUTHERN STOCKING SHADES GO TO EXTREMES

The smartest hosiery colors for resort wear are either very light or quite dark—to fit into the extremes of costumes fashion—the pale "Regency" pastels and the vibrant "Peasant" colors. For the costume in delicate tints, Roman Stripe suggest two light skin tones in stockings, Sandglass and Sun-glow. With the Peasant shades, called Coppertint and Rusticana, carry out the gay Gypsy spirit.

UNETHICAL DOG

Doctor—Look here, don't you know, my consulting hours are from 6 to 7 p. m.?
Patient—Yes, but the dog that hit me didn't.

Help Is In Sight For Budget-Ridden

Food shortages, caused by last summer's drought, are bringing rising prices. Many families are faced with making wholesale shifts in their diet for economy reasons. If changes are made, what foods should be used now, which less? How will health be affected?

These are questions troubling many homemakers these days. We are glad to announce that help is at hand. One of the foremost nutrition experts of the country, Miss Mary Spalding, Consultant in Nutrition of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, will write a series of articles for our readers, telling how to adjust the diet to an economy budget without endangering health. Watch for these articles.

The Beauty Of The Stars

"If a woman's lovely skin is the work of Nature, she should be grateful. If it is the result of unceasing care, then she may be proud."
—Lentheric



Wise Heather Angel, Universal feature player, whose dark eyes and hair set off her beautiful skin to perfection.

Complexion Care (c)

A little girl who happened to be a twin caught her first true glimpse of herself, not in a mirror, but by looking at her sister. "Goodness!" she exclaimed, scrutinizing her twin intently, "haven't I got a lot of freckles!"

In the faces which pass by you daily in review, as it were, there is probably at least one which can tell you as much about yourself as a mirror. For all skins fall into three main classifications—oily, normal or dry. Even among the beautiful stars of Hollywood, where skins are universally lovely, these three main differences are prevalent; it is care which makes them all appear uniformly soft and attractive.

A good cleansing cream is the cornerstone of your facial beauty. Be sure to use a cream that is simple and effective, and one that will completely dissolve particles of grime and dirt, at the same time removing all traces of make-up. An expert in feminine beauty, like Lentheric of Paris, has studied types of skin just as he has studied personality types in the creation of his exquisite perfumes. If your skin is oily, Cleansing Cream No. 1, which is soluble in water, is the answer to your needs and will leave your skin with a healthy glow. Oily skins are apt to be sluggish, and cleansing should be followed by the application of slightly astringent Lotion Faciale No. 1, which stimulates circulation of the blood, counteracts excessive oiliness and leaves the skin with a cool and refreshed feeling. This accomplished, the groundwork is done, and if you have a twin, she can look at you and say complacently, "What a lovely soft skin I have!"

KNITWEAR VOGUE

The vogue of knitted suits, dresses, bathing suits, sweaters and accessories seems to be gaining momentum each season. Knitwear appears to suit the requirements of the modern woman ideal of change of costume. In a slim, trim knitted suit or dress, a woman regards herself, and is regarded, smartly dressed at almost any occasion but the most formal. And we understand that some enterprising American style creators are now attempting to originate knitted fashions that will be fashionable even when worn at formal functions. The most appealing spring colors in knitted underwear are: Grape Green; Dusty Brown; Granade Mellon; French Amethyst; Talisman Blue; Copper Tint; Fandango Rose and Princeton Orange. There are various intriguing stitcheries.

PERFECT ALIBI

"Where were you born?"
"Seattle."
"Seattle? Why?"
"I wanted to be near my mother."

UNUSUAL FACTS REVEALED—by "Movie Spotlight"



FLORENCE RICE HAD TO LEARN HOW TO PLAY CHESS FOR A SCENE IN "FUGITIVE LADY."



CLARA BLANDICK LOVES THE SEA AND LIVES IN A BEACH PENTHOUSE FITTED LIKE A SHIP 'MASTERS CABIN.'

DONALD COOK SPENDS EVERY FREE MOMENT AWAY FROM THE COLUMBIA STUDIOS RAISING PEDIGREED DOGS.

Cinnamon Candy and Pineapple Mint Make Gay Jellies for St. Valentine



Cinnamon candies are used to make delicately flavored jelly to give away as gifts on St. Valentine's Day.

WITH the traditional gift season of Christmas out of the way, are you one of the number vaguely uneasy about the dear friends you forgot to remember? St. Valentine's Day is a good excuse for a gesture, even if you didn't forget them, but would like to please your friends again. If you want to surprise them as well, why not give them home made jelly?

What, that huge supply you made last summer is all gone? Here's your chance to make some gayly colored jellies, wrapped in colored tissue paper and tied with huge contrasting bows.

What will you make them of, you ask? Fresh fruits have not yet arrived. Well, fresh fruits aren't necessary. With canned pineapple juice as a base, a touch of green vegetable coloring, a bit of mint flavoring, you will have a pineapple-mint jelly any experienced jelly-maker would envy. Would you like a red jelly? There's a delicious one made of cinnamon candy.

Canned Pineapple Mint Jelly

2 cups (1 lb.) syrup from canned pineapple
1 cup (1/2 lb.) green vegetable coloring
1/2 cup (1/4 lb.) water
1/2 pound red cinnamon candies
1 bottle fruit pectin

Green coloring
1/2 bottle fruit pectin
Drain syrup from canned pineapple. Wash spearmint. Do not remove leaves from stems. Place in 2-quart saucepan and press with wooden potato masher or glass.
Measure sugar and pineapple syrup into saucepan and mix with mint. Place over hottest fire, and while mixture is coming to a boil, add coloring to give desired shade. Use coloring which fruit acids do not fade. As soon as mixture boils, add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, pour quickly. To remove all traces of mint leaves, pour hot jelly through fine sieve into glasses. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 5 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Note: If spearmint leaves are not available, 1/2 to 1 1/2 teaspoons spearmint extract may be added to jelly after skimming.

Cinnamon Candy Jelly

5 1/2 cups (2 lbs. 6 oz.) sugar
3 cups (1 1/2 lbs.) water
1/2 pound red cinnamon candies
1 bottle fruit pectin

Measure sugar and water into large saucepan and mix. Add cinnamon candies. Bring to a boil over steam fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 9 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

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FRESH FOOTPRINTS

By Lester E. Food

"Strong men are made by opposition; like kites, they go up against the wind."

Americans drank an average of 9.37 gallons of beer each in 1934.

Is pneumonia contagious? The Illinois Health Messenger, a state health bulletin, says: "There are two general classes of pneumonia—broncho and lobar. Both classes are caused by germs of which there are many related types. The germs are spread from person to person in the same manner as the germs of other respiratory diseases—by coughing, sneezing, spitting, and by contact with hands, handkerchiefs, or other things soiled with matter from the mouth or nose."

It is true that pain in one's feet is a sign of rain—dimensional changes in shoe leather occur according to the humidity in the atmosphere.

The alcohol content of liquor is more by volume than by weight because alcohol is lighter than water.

The body of the late William Wrigley, Jr., was recently removed from a refrigerated crypt in Pasadena, California, where it had been kept in a frozen condition for three years. The perfectly preserved body was removed to a new mausoleum in Santa Catalina Island.

The United States Public Health Service uses about 12,000 guinea pigs a year for various nutritional and medical tests and experiments. The market has advanced on these little animals recently until the government is obliged to buy them at the rate of eighty-four cents each.

"No woman should marry a man who does not smoke," once said Robert L. Stevenson.

It takes the cream from ten quarts of average milk to make a pound of butter.

Statistics show that the majority of suicides are above 50 years old; about three-fourths of these are men.

Cigarettes and coffee have increased in sales in spite of the depression. The desire for a stimulant to help steady the nerves during these strenuous times is given as the cause.

On an average, each and every automobile in the United States uses 495 gallons of gasoline every year.

The death rate from kidney disease among those who use alcohol, according to medical authorities, is 85 per cent higher than among those who do not use alcoholic drinks.

The best kind of a day for country butchering, we are advised by experts, is when the thermometer stands somewhere between five and twenty-five degrees above zero.

"Man," says a Kansas editor, "is the only animal that will suffer on an average, according to want when plenty is at hand."

mortality rates, a thirty-three year old person has lived exactly one-half of his life.

The sails we see on the ocean, are as white as white can be, but never one in the harbor as white as the sails at sea.

Oh, Distance, thru dear enchantment.

Still hold in thy magic veil The glory of far-off mountains, The gleam of the far-off sail.

Wise Cracks

Here's the Town Hall Bulletin for this week: New York temperatures recently dropped so low, people were tuning in on the Byrd broadcast to get warm. Lake Placid winter sports enthusiasts defy freezing weather. Whimsically claiming Jack Frost can't bite them because his teeth chatter so much. Then there's the ghost writer who got into trouble. He signed his checks in invisible ink. The good old days when men wore beards had one advantage. A fellow could make use of his Christmas neckties. Palm Beach society holds many fashion parties. Nightly, wealthy bachelors sing "Little mannequin, you've had a busy day." True-to-form: the fur trapper, home on vacation, tans his son's hide. "Having a special day for groundhogs to see The shadow is cruel," says Portland. "Imagine a poor little animal being frightened by a radio comedian."

Cordially, Fred Allen.

THE UPSIDE DOWN TICKET

THE MANSION

Birthplace of Hannibal Hamlin
Vice-Presidential Nominee 1860

THE CABIN

Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln
Presidential Nominee 1860

PORT WAYNE, IND., Feb. 15.—"Upside down" was the verdict of many easterners upon the announcement of the Republican ticket of 1860 which had Abraham Lincoln as Presidential nominee and Hannibal Hamlin as Vice Presidential nominee, according to Dr. Louis A. Warren, director of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company's museum here. Dr. Warren pointed out that the general feeling in the east, especially among members of congress, was that Hamlin, a native of Hamden, Maine, should have headed the ticket.

"Although Lincoln and Hamlin were the same age, a comparison of their political achievements up to 1860 shows to the great disadvantage of Lincoln," Dr. Warren said. His investigations reveal that Hamlin had served two terms in the House of Representatives, twelve years in the Senate, and had been elected governor of his native state. Over against this record was Lincoln's single term in the House of Representatives.

"History, however, proved the ticket was right side up," Dr. Warren said. "The little log cabin birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, has become the best-known dwelling in all the world."

Betty Barclay's HELPFUL HINTS



We like the happy ending. The hero's triumph in a story the gold at the foot of the rainbow, the kiss in the movie's final close-up, these never fail to delight us.

Dessert—as every child and grown-up knows—is the happy ending to a good meal. That is, it should be. Sometimes, however, the dessert course is omitted because it is too troublesome or too expensive. Other times it is not a real "happy ending" because it is too rich or too heavy.

With their instinct for choosing the best, thousands of children have picked junket as their favorite dessert. Light, wholesome and tasty, it pleases their palates while it builds their bodies. Mothers like to serve it, not only because it is inexpensive but because it is easy to prepare.

Even children who refuse to drink milk will clamor for another dish of this smooth, refreshing dainty—and get healthful milk in a pleasing form. For them and for the mother who looks to their pleasure and health, it is indeed, the happy ending.

Few women know the many ways in which junket can be served. Here are some simple but delicious new recipes:

Golden Mountain.
1 package Orange Junket Powder.
1 pint milk.
1 egg white.
1-4 cup sugar.
1-3 cup prune pulp.
2 teaspoons lemon juice.
Prepare Orange Junket according to directions on package, and chill in refrigerator. Beat egg white until stiff, add sugar gradually until thoroughly blended. Add prune pulp (prepare by rubbing cooked prunes through a sieve) and lemon juice. Just before serving, heap the glasses of junket with prune whip, and if desired, garnish with sections of diced orange.

Raspberry Fig Surprise.
1 package Raspberry Junket Powder.
1 pint milk.
4 fig newtons.
First break fig newtons into small pieces and place in the bottom of the dessert dishes. Then dissolve Raspberry Junket Powder in lukewarm milk, and pour immediately over the fig newtons. Do not disturb until firm—about ten minutes. Chill in refrigerator.
Chocolate Junket With Banana.
1 package Chocolate Junket Powder.
1 pint milk.
1 medium sized banana.
Prepare Chocolate Junket according to directions on package. Chill in refrigerator. When ready to serve, slice the banana in 1-4 inch slices, putting four slices on each dish of dessert.

TWO MORE FASCINATING SHORT STORIES—In Addition To Other Unusual Features—In The American Weekly, America's Most Interesting Weekly Magazine, Distributed With NEXT SUNDAY'S CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER.

Irene Rich Gives Pointers On Eating For Health And Beauty

By Mabel Love

IRENE RICH, the well-known star of the stage and screen, is an actress who is regarded as one of the real marvels of her profession, for although she is the mother of two grown-up daughters she still manages to preserve the face and figure of a girl of twenty.

Much of the credit for this, she says, must be given to the fact that her diet has always been carefully planned—but this does not mean that she subsists on the unappetizing combinations of foods that the diet faddists sometimes prescribe. One of her secrets is that she has learned to adapt the serving of tasty dishes to the principles of a healthful diet.

Her two underlying principles of eating for health and beauty, Miss Rich says, are to select the foods which provide the system with the means of creating new cells and supporting life, and those which aid the system in carrying off all body waste through the normal channels.

Below is a delicious ginger cake recipe which she furnishes with the assurance that it is healthful as well as delicious, for the bran supplies the "bulk" which normal people need in order to live up to the second of the two principles which this charming celebrity includes in her dietary credo.



Irene shows a professional chef how she makes her bran ginger cake.

Bran Ginger Cake.
1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 egg (well beaten)
1/2 cup molasses
1 cup all-bran
1/2 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup buttermilk or sour milk
1/2 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup milk
Cream shortening and sugar. Add egg, molasses and all-bran. Sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for about 30 to 40 minutes. Makes one cake 8 by 8 inches.

Both Oranges and Aviator Break All Flying Records



When Major Jimmy Doolittle recently broke all records for a transcontinental plane flight from Los Angeles to New York City, he carried this basket of Navel oranges from California as a gift to Mayor La Guardia of New York.

Commenting on the extremely large size and unusually juicy quality of the fruit, Mayor La Guardia wrote the California Fruit Growers Exchange, who sent it:

"If we could get our children to eat spinach as easily as we get them to drink Sunkist orange juice, I am sure Mrs. La Guardia's life would be much happier."

The oranges were packed for the flight by Baby Jane, Universal's three year old starlet.

YOUR CHILD AND THE SCHOOL

By Dr. ALLEN G. TIERLAND
Director, Physical and Health Education
New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction

When to Exclude
The control of communicable disease would be much easier than it is if we could name a disease as soon as the first symptoms appear or if we were always right when we say "Oh, it's only a cold."

But, unfortunately, such isn't the case. Sniffles appear, or maybe a cough or sore throat come first. The child may not complain, but if he is irritable, unusually quiet, and not interested in play, something is wrong. What is it? The only chance of a fair guess is when we know that the child has been in contact with a known diagnosed case. Otherwise, those early signs and symptoms may mean anything.

That is why it is so essential to avoid taking chances. One case may start an epidemic with disastrous results. It is no time to guess. Only one safe and sane course is open to the school, and that is immediate exclusion of every pupil showing any deviation from normal health. It pays to be over careful at such times. Attendance records are of no importance when child health, maybe a life, is at stake.

Next week Dr. Ireland will write about the importance of milk and other protective foods in promoting the growth of children.

Pithy Paragraphs

Modesty is best policy.
Easily money is easily spent.
Fidelity bought will sell again.
Emotions aroused, reason de-throned.

The noblest task is to command one's self.
Difficulties mastered become stepping stones.
Better disappointment in love than in marriage.
Chicken-hearted husbands are most hen-pecked.

Listen with the wise and talk with the foolish.
If there is no Devil many things are unexplainable.
Learning should be a utility rather than an ornament.

To keep friends forget your favors and remember theirs.
Keeping your husband in hot water makes him hard-boiled.
The high cost of living applies to luxuries, not to necessities.

Closest friendships mature slowly. "Love me little, love me long."

The Golden rule is very old, 'tis true, but with so little use, 'tis just as good as new.

Normally every duty of life brings happiness, and in proportion to its importance; but should never be performed for the sake of happiness.

SPAINFUL CONVERSATION

Waitress—Hawaii, gentlemen. You must be hungry.

First Customer—Yes, Siam, and we can't Rumania long, either. Venice lunch ready?

Waitress—I'll Russia to a table. What will you Havana?

Second Customer—Anything at all, but can't Jamaica little speed?

Waitress—I don't think we can Fiji that fast, but Alaska.

First Customer—Never mind asking anyone. Just put a Cuba sugar in our Java.

Waitress—Sweden it yourself. I'm only here to Sava.

Second Customer—Denmark our bill and call the Bosphorus. He'll probably Kanya. I don't Bolivia know who I am.

Waitress—No, and I don't Carri-bean. You fellows sure Armenia.

Boss—Samoa your wisecracks, is it? What's got India? You think maybe this arguing Alps business?

Both Customers—Canada noise. Spain in de neck.

THE NEW NOTE OF NAVY BLUE STOCKINGS

Navy blue stockings to be worn with navy blue spring suits or white and navy sports costumes is a fashion highlight in the new Roman Stripe stockings. The Duchess of Kent sponsored this fashion when she included very sheer dark blue stockings in her trousseau. Now that the new hostess is ruthless, these dark stockings look absolutely clear on the leg—like a deep transparent shadow—very flattering and a smart note of contrast.

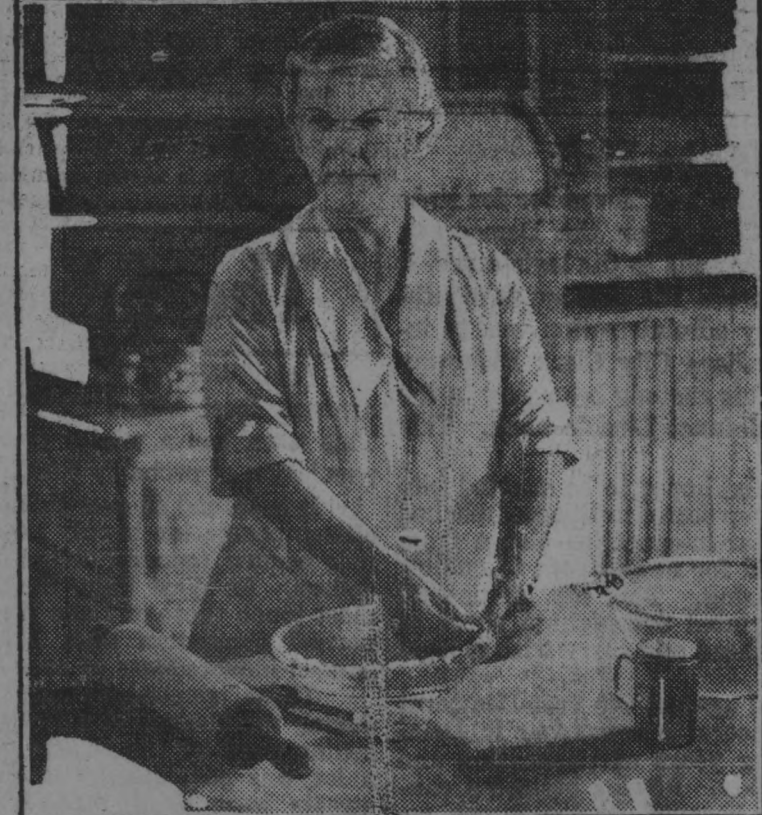
PARIS SAYS LINEN FOR SPRING

Irish linen has come to the fore as the leading fabric in the Paris fashion picture. Cables from the French capital promise that next spring and summer women will be wearing suits, dresses, hats, shoes, bags and even lingerie of fine Irish linen. One couturier gives as the reason the fact that this material makes up so beautifully and is so easy to work with.

The fact that linen used to crush badly was responsible for its not having been more universally used before. It was always an ideal summer fabric, porous and cool, yet strong and long-wearing. Now Irish linen has been specially processed, so that the linen which will be imported for next summer's fashions are as nearly uncrushable as any fabric.

From Oven to Table

By the Food Editors of The Woman's Home Companion



Miss Alice Bradley, Principal of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, makes a stand-up rim for a date custard pie.

FOR pies, a rich plain paste is especially suitable. Sift 1 1/4 cups flour, add 6 tablespoons shortening, and mix with two knives or with pastry mixer until shortening is the size of peas. Mix 1 teaspoon sugar, 1/4 teaspoon salt and 3/4 teaspoons cold water, and add to first mixture, stirring with a knife.

For shortening, use half butter and half lard, or all lard, or prepared shortening.

Do not try to get the shortening and flour mixture too fine—the shortening should be in bits about the size of peas. After adding the water, keep cutting and stirring with a knife until the mixture comes up into a ball of dough; do not add any more water unless absolutely necessary, for the more water used the tougher the pastry. Some people add 1/4 teaspoon baking powder. To make the built-up edge, after the plate has been lined and all the air pressed out from underneath the paste, cut the paste about an inch larger than the pie plate all the way round. Double back this extra inch of paste to make a standing half-inch rim, then press with the second finger of one hand between the thumb and finger of the other hand. Work in this way, around the plate, making the crinkled stand-up edge.



Public and Private Works and steel have been making better.

The first month of the new showings that usual within the Congress disposes of any doubt about the question of continuing the Roosevelt new deal policies.

The Federal aid projects are to go on for another year and very likely they will continue beyond the next Presidential election when the voters will have another opportunity to issue a fresh mandate.

Congress has disagreed with the President on the details of this program, especially as to whether the Government should pay the NRA and the private industries the prevailing rate of wages or cut down the rate of compensation to a point where working for the Government would be as attractive as working for private concerns and corporations. The President believes that work-relief beneficiaries who receive a small rate of pay will thereby be encouraged to return to private employment.

Industrial Arts
The success of the World's Fair at Chicago and several shows and expositions in other cities during the past two years may be credited with having influenced New York City that it is both desirable and practical to produce a big industrial art show this spring.

At the present time interest is growing rapidly in the Industrial Arts Exposition to be held at the Rockefeller Center Forum in New York during the month beginning April 15.

Dedicated to demonstrating modern industry's solution of the practical, artistic and social needs of the average man, the exhibition will constitute in effect a review of the arts of modern civilization wherever they touch directly upon the life of the individual—from his toothbrush to his unabashed airplane. Concentrating its purpose within this scope, the exposition is only less small than the Chicago Fair and measurably more advanced than the display in the last world's fair.

The devices created for man's convenience and comfort.

The Plum Tree
There never has been such a large distribution of political patronage as that which has taken place under the present Administration. Even though Postmaster General Farley has shook the plum tree so often that no big fruit remains there is still a group of Democratic Congressmen who are crying for more.

The President called them by the well-known political term of "sore-heads" a few days ago.

Straws in the Wind
Washington waits and watches for the upturn of affairs throughout the nation. There is a lot of comfort in news reports, and there is a strengthening of the belief that the corner of happier days has been reached. Transportation, communication, agriculture

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF DETERMINATION TO ISSUE CITY OF MUNCIE REFUNDING BONDS, 1935.

In the matter of determination to issue bonds by City of Muncie, Indiana, for the purpose of refunding certain bonded indebtedness of the city of Muncie, Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that the taxpayers of the City of Muncie, County of Delaware, Indiana, that the proper legal officers of said municipality at their regular meeting, held on the 4th day of March, 1935, determined to issue Refunding Bonds of said city exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).

The amount of refunding bonds proposed to be issued is \$42,000.00, bearing interest at four and one-half per cent (4 1/2%).

The net assessed value of all property in this taxing unit is \$39,240,505.00, and the present indebtedness is, without this issue, \$304,685.91.

The proceeds of such bond issue are to be used for refunding certain bonded indebtedness of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

Ten or more taxpayers, other than those who pay poll tax only, who feel themselves aggrieved by such determination may appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners for further action, by filing a petition therefore with the County Auditor on or before the expiration of twenty-nine days from the 6th day of February, 1935. The State Board will fix a date for hearing in this county.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1935.

LINTON RIDGEWAY, City Clerk.

Feb. 8, 15.

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Watch it bubble up, then drink it. You will be amazed at the almost instant relief.

It is called Alka-Seltzer because it makes a sparkling alkaline drink, and as it contains an analgesic (Acetyl-Salicylate) it first relieves the pain of everyday ailments and then by restoring the alkaline balance corrects the cause when due to excess acid.

After trying many brands of medicines—so-called relief for gas, and all of them a failure, I gave up hopes. By chance I tried Alka-Seltzer—I am more than satisfied. Geo. Bennett, New York, N. Y.

Get a glass at your drug store soda fountain. Take home a 30 cent or 60 cent package.

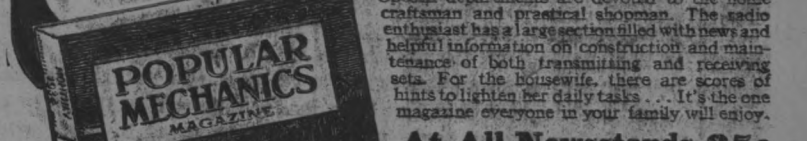


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THE POST-DEMOCRAT

Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Postoffice at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.00 A YEAR.

223 North Elm Street—Telephone 2540
GEO. R. DALE, Editor

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, February 15, 1935.

Rowley 'Round the Flaf!

Fred C. Rowley, who was elected last November for state representative from Delaware County, on the Democratic ticket, is so far the sponsor of two bills in the legislature, it has been learned during the past week. His first act as mouthpiece for the cravings of the city administration was to introduce in the house a bill to relieve City Clerk Ridgeway from responsibility of monies in his custody belonging to the city which were tied up in the defunct Lincoln bank. This bill was passed.

The second measure, which he hopes to be enacted into law and which he had hoped to keep secret until accomplished is a bill to eliminate the five-year-in-operation clause from the state statute as now provided for newspapers to qualify for publication of legal advertising. This bill, if passed, would entitle anyone to have printed overnight a sheet of paper with a political party masthead and carry with it legal advertising.

Of course, the bill is directed against the Post-Democrat which is the only qualified Democratic newspaper in Delaware County because of its long years of publication and recognition as a Democratic weekly. Rowley became a candidate for the state legislature because Doctor Bunch requested his candidacy. Rowley was elected to his office because he was on the Bunch slate and because the voters of Delaware County finally lodged themselves loose from the usual Republican control and voted Democratic.

And now, after election, the Democratic city administration together with their legislative tool issue a call to arms and "Rowley 'round the flaf." Although the Post-Democrat materially aided these Democratic office holders to acquire their respective offices, the backsliding instinct of their political minds is too great to not take advantage of the editor and publisher of this newspaper and attempt to quietly stick the harpoon in his side. This movement is no doubt planned to establish the Muncie Good News, an admitted official mouthpiece for the city administration edited by a colored preacher, who was supposed to have tied up the colored vote for Dr. Roll last fall.

Legislator Rowley, who was assigned a back row seat in the house chambers, would attempt to destroy the Democratic Editorial Association consisting of longtime Democratic editors who have fought the causes of Democracy in Indiana for many years. Naturally, the bill does not have the endorsement of the state administration nor the editorial association and introduction of the bill by Fred Rowley does not mean much to competent legislators, so it is not expected to receive support unless the Delaware representative can catch them all asleep.

Nevertheless, the boys continue to "Rowley 'round the flaf" in secret session and shout revenge on their opponents of unclean government whether it be Democratic or Republican.

Business Takes Optimistic View

The upward trend of business during the first weeks of the year would seem to justify the optimism which marked the close of 1934.

This continued optimism, finding expression from many sources, strengthens the belief that the forces of recovery are now definitely in the ascendant. It is a happy augury that business continues to maintain a cooperative spirit toward Government efforts to cope with the depression, a spirit often voiced by leaders of trade and industry in the late months of 1934 and which has found reiteration almost to the extent of unanimity.

Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who has many times counseled cooperation in governmental activities, has again declared himself unequivocally an optimist in his view of the future. Mr. Harriman went to Pittsburgh to address the Chamber of Commerce. In a speech which breathed optimism, he took occasion to refute charges of "regimentation," "dictatorship," and other labels attached to government activities.

"The rank and file of American citizens are still rugged individualists, but they have had their fill of ruthless individualism," Mr. Harriman told his audience. Some measure of social control is imperative to maintain and insure orderly development, and it follows that this control can best be exercised by the government.

To justify his optimism Mr. Harriman pointed to a 15 percent increase in retail sales last year, a \$1,500,000 increase in farm income, the doubling of shipments from Pennsylvania to southern consumers, the increase in dividend payments. He recalled that the United States Steel Corporation plans to spend \$45,000,000 in plant improvements and that the motor industry expects its biggest year since 1930 as signs that the country is just now starting on the new era of better times.

Since 1933 the trend of business has been slowly but steadily upward, Mr. Harriman told the Pittsburgh business men.

"In March 1933 the number of the unemployed was between 12 and 13 million," he said. "At the beginning of 1934 it was about 9,000,000 and at the opening of the present year about 7,000,000. This indicates a steady and healthy increase in employment but it also leaves no doubt of the seriousness of unemployment at the present time.

"It would indeed be dangerous to prophesy the exact time of the final upswing of this depression, but I believe there is distinct evidence that the demand for durable goods will become marked during the present calendar year.

"I am basing my belief for better business not primarily on what the administration has done or has not done, but upon immutable economic laws which indicate that great depressions follow rather definite phases of fall, readjustment, and recovery.

"There are clouds on the horizon. There are many business problems still to be solved. There are many men still out of work. There are many debts still to be paid. But the signs of the times are propitious, and if government and business are each patient with the impatience of the other, there is ground for real optimism."

Democratic Leadership

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 15.—The claim that Indiana is definitely a Democratic state and will be polled as such for many years to come was made here Saturday night by Omer Stokes Jackson, of Greenfield, Democratic State Chairman, in remarks at the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association's annual banquet. The event, addressed by Milton, was attended by more than 1200 guests from over the state.

"A United Democracy for a Democratic Indiana," was Chairman Jackson's subject in introducing the party leaders.

"The Democratic party has accepted its responsibilities to the people of Indiana and to the nation," said Mr. Jackson. "The result of the last general election indicates to us that the voters are well pleased with the progress that has been made. We will continue to go forward and as we do our party will continue to grow in favor with all the people. I say to you that today Indiana is a Democratic state. For three successive state elections, good substantial majorities have been given the Democratic ticket in the state of Indiana. The Democratic party is now the dominant party in this state. It can afford to be, and must be, broad in its viewpoint, generous in its welcome to all

the people, and tolerant for the good of the party itself. This is true so long as the Democratic party remains in the position that I have just described.

I am happy that we Democrats have succeeded in a large measure in settling our own differences. I am happy that so many in the party upon these things as a sign that in the forth-coming presidential campaign of 1936, the Democratic party in the State of Indiana, united in a common cause, will be rewarded for its efforts by a great victory. The thing for which I earnestly hope and the thing I know each of you most desires is a united Democracy in a Democratic Indiana."

The present 1935 General Assembly, Mr. Jackson said, is making honorable party history as did the 1933 legislature. He introduced Governor McNutt as a "leader and thinker," one having "courage and vision" and who is known throughout the land as "a man among men."

The Editor's Corner

Lake Worth, Fla., Feb. 11.—It is impossible for the average frost bitten Hoosier to get the Florida complex. This town has a winter population of 12,000 and a citizen population of probably 5,000.

It is spread all over this part of Florida and although the citizen population is only about one-tenth of that of Muncie, it is bonded (general obligation bonds) for over five million dollars. At West Palm Beach, whose corporation limits almost touch those of Lake Worth, and has a somewhat lesser normal population than Muncie, has a general obligation bonded indebtedness of seventeen million dollars.

These tremendous corporation debts were accumulated during the "boom" of a few years ago when promoters were selling sand by the square foot, when ten thousand dollars a lot was considered a moderate price and when asphalt streets were being built for miles in all directions from mythical city halls and prophesied sky scrapers.

Ordinarily wise New York bond brokers bought the bonds for the wild Florida street, building program. Thus the contractors got out with whole skins, but the bond buyers seem to be the suckers. I was in Palm Beach five years ago when the bond holders were trying to settle for fifty cents on the dollar. I suggested at that time to Col. Conklin, owner of the Palm Beach Post, that the citizens of Palm Beach County (in which Lake Worth is located) should not allow ordinary New York bond buyers to exceed Florida natives in liberality, so why not throw off the other half!

And now, five years later, just what to do about these bonds seems to be the main question involved in all the municipal elections in this part of the state. It seems to me that the bond buyers should take their losses and grin, like lesser investors did when they came down here and bought sand lots forty miles from nowhere at Fifth Avenue prices.

But Florida takes itself seriously and its public officers and office seekers find the bond question a fine subject for controversial debate. At that, why should not Florida take itself seriously. Its climate is incomparable, its citrus fruits are the best in the world and it is almost surrounded by the lovely blue ocean, which yields unlimited fish for the market and the amateur angler, and whose sand beaches, combined with warm sun rays, bring health and comfort to thousands.

But I will have to shut off that line or my friends in Muncie may think I have gone into the sand, sunshine and fish business. I may buy up a few bales of bonds and ship them to Max Zeigler.

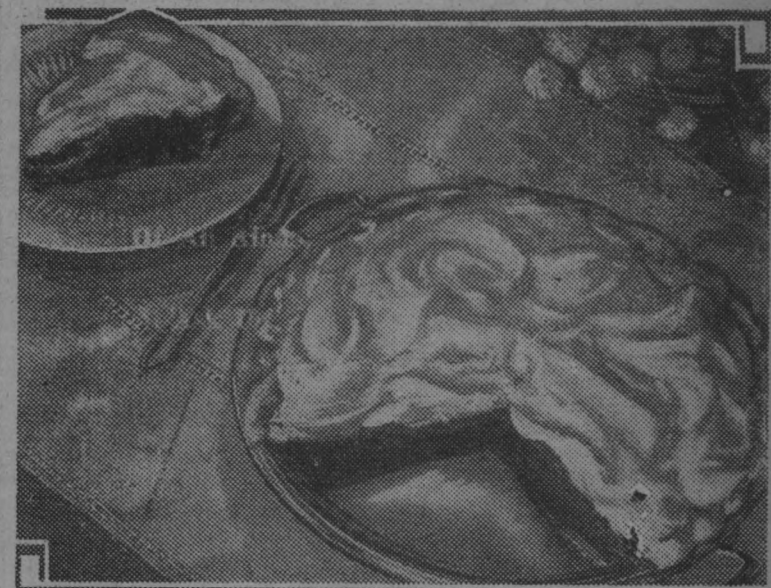
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the Delaware County Council and to the taxpayers of Delaware County, Indiana, that there will be a Special Meeting of said The Delaware County Council of Delaware County, Indiana, at the office of the Auditor of Delaware County, Indiana, on Wednesday, February 27, 1935, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. The object and purposes of said meeting are as follows:

To consider and determine upon the matter of appropriating by special appropriation the following sums of money, to-wit:

Clerk Circuit Court	
101—Salary as Registration Officer	\$800.00
County Recorder	
200—All Other Operating Expense	194.00
County Assessor	
102—Salary of Deputies	300.00
Circuit Court	
110—Per Diem Probate Commissioner	130.00

When It's Chocolate Coconut Pie, Dessert is High Spot of Dinner!



WHEN chocolate pie comes to the table, even the staid grown-ups may be excused for exclaiming "well!" Or, if it happens to be a chocolate coconut pie, dinner guests are sure to begin angling for another invitation. Serve one of these pies and be the blushing recipient of unstinted praise.

Chocolate Pie
3 squares unsweetened chocolate
1 1/2 cups milk
1 cup sugar
6 tablespoons cornstarch
3 egg yolks, slightly beaten
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 baked 9-inch pie shell
1/2 teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons sugar

Add chocolate to milk and heat in double boiler. When chocolate is melted, beat with rotary egg beater until blended. Combine sugar, flour, and salt; add gradually to chocolate mixture and cook until thickened, stirring constantly; then continue cooking 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Pour small amount of mixture over egg yolks, stirring vigorously; return to double boiler and cook 2 minutes longer. Remove from boiling water; add coconut and vanilla. Cool. Turn into pie shell. Beat egg whites until foamy throughout; add sugar, 2 tablespoons at a time, beating after each addition until sugar is blended. Then continue beating until mixture will stand in peaks. Pile lightly on filling. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 15 minutes, or until delicately browned.

Coconut Chocolate Pie
3 squares unsweetened chocolate
2 cups milk
1/2 cup sugar
1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 egg yolks, slightly beaten
1 cup shredded coconut
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 baked 9-inch pie shell
2 egg whites
4 tablespoons sugar
Add chocolate to milk and heat in double boiler. When chocolate is melted, beat with rotary egg beater until blended. Combine sugar, flour, and salt; add gradually to chocolate mixture and cook until thickened, stirring constantly; then continue cooking 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Pour small amount of mixture over egg yolks, stirring vigorously; return to double boiler and cook 2 minutes longer. Remove from boiling water; add coconut and vanilla. Cool. Turn into pie shell. Beat egg whites until foamy throughout; add sugar, 2 tablespoons at a time, beating after each addition until

602A—Furniture	60.00
County Infirmary	
105—Salary of Nurse	16.00
401—Insurance-Boiler	129.00
Children's Home	
200—All Other Operating Expense	115.50
401—Insurance-Boiler	106.00

County Commissioners	
118F—Per Diem Deputy Plat Books	400.00
200—All Other Operating Expense	603.30
410F—Muncie Airport-Rental	600.00
411C—Crippled Children-Local Hospital	750.00

Taxpayers appearing at said meeting have a right to be heard. In the event any such appropriation or any modification thereof be made at said meeting, ten or more taxpayers feeling themselves aggrieved by reason of said appropriations, may appeal said matter to the State Board of Tax Commissioners for further and final action thereon by filing a petition therefor with the Auditor of Delaware County, Indiana, within ten days from the time such appropriations are determined upon.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1935.

GUS AUGUST MEYERS,
Auditor Delaware County, Indiana.
Feb. 15, 22

NOTICE OF SALE OF CITY OF MUNCIE REFUNDING BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that up to ten o'clock a. m., on the 11th day of March, 1935, sealed bids will be received by the Controller of the City of Muncie, Indiana, at the office of the City Controller in the City Hall, in the City of Muncie, for the purchase of City of Muncie Refunding Bonds 1935, in the amount of \$42,000.00, bearing interest at the rate of four and one-half per centum (4 1/2) per annum for maturation payable semi annually, said bonds payable at the office of the City Controller of the City of Muncie, in the City of Muncie, Indiana.

Said bonds will be dated March 1st, 1935, in the number of 84 in denominations of \$500.00 each, and mature as follows:

Bonds numbered 300 to 309 both inclusive, March 1st, 1945;
Bonds numbered 310 to 319 both inclusive, March 1st, 1946;
Bonds numbered 320 to 329 both inclusive, March 1st, 1947;
Bonds numbered 330 to 339 both inclusive, March 1st, 1948;
Bonds numbered 340 to 349 both inclusive, March 1st, 1949;
Bonds numbered 350 to 359 both inclusive, March 1st, 1950;
Bonds numbered 360 to 369 both inclusive, March 1st, 1951;
Bonds numbered 370 to 379 both inclusive, March 1st, 1952;
Bonds numbered 380 to 383 both inclusive, March 1st, 1953.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Each bidder must state the full amount of cash which will be paid by the bidder for the bonds proposed to be purchased and each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check for two and one-half per cent of the bonds bid upon and drawn against monies in some reliable bank in the City of Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, said check to be made payable to the City Treasurer of the City of Muncie, Indiana, and shall be held by such Treasurer as a guaranty of the performance of said bid should the same be accepted.

Bids must be made upon the form provided by the City Controller without additions, alterations or omissions, and no other form prescribed. Said bids shall be sealed in an envelope marked "BIDS FOR THE CITY OF MUNCIE REFUNDING BONDS, 1935" and shall have no other writing or printed matter or distinguishing marks on the outside of the envelope. Bids must be accompanied with affidavits of non-collusion as provided by law. No conditional bid will be accepted and said bonds will be ready for delivery on the day of such sale and will be delivered at the Controller's Office in the City of Muncie, Indiana.

Hubert L. Parkinson,
City Controller of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

POLITICAL

Continued from Page 1
vined. They don't call the NRA officials liars directly—but they intimate just about that.

Political Significance
It is noteworthy that union leaders have not yet criticized the President—all the criticism is directed toward various of his aides. However, Mr. Roosevelt makes all present government policies, and Mr. Richberg, Mr. Williams and others are directly responsible to him. It is therefore possible that the labor leaders will eventually come out with direct criticism of the President—and the potential political results of that would be tremendous. A. F. of L's membership is imposing in size and it is usually considered a potent political influence. Whether that is true or not will be seen in the future—some believe that the rank and file of labor does not follow its leaders blindly, that Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis and other union heads control fewer votes than they think.

At any rate, the Labor-Administration battle is likely to be one of the most important internal problems of the next year. Whether strikes will result—and on a greater scale than a year ago—cannot be safely forecast now.

Better not make machines to do everything. Natives of Africa don't have to work, and look at 'em—But if the idle rich are worth- less and ornery, why plan to make everybody idle and rich.

Pertinent Facts About Teachers and Education

Three Parts (By Wm. Wirt, Gary, Ind. Part One)

There are many, many teachers and school executives who are at heart genuinely interested in supporting the President, but for some reason they are not making the fact known. The official organizations of the nation's school superintendents and school teachers are apparently opposing the President. They have made their position known.

The following is from a report of the National convention of school superintendents held at Cleveland, Ohio, as given in the New York Times, March 2, 1934, page 16:

"A committee of 1,000 superintendents of the National Education Association reported that—
"The Educational workers of America must bind themselves together now in a powerful union to create tens of thousands of efficient groups to study critical economic and social problems."

"The report, submitted by the committee chairman, Willard E. Givens, school superintendent in Oakland, Calif., said:

"A large section of our discussion group accepting the conclusions of distinguished students, maintaining that in our fragile, interdependent society the credit agencies, the basic industries and utilities cannot centrally planned and operated under private ownership."

"Hence they will join in creating a swift nation-wide campaign of adult education which will support President Roosevelt in taking these over and operating them at full capacity as a unified national system in the interest of all the people."

"The committee declared that this kind of adult education was imperative to prepare for the next step, namely, the building of a great program of studies for the schools of the New America."

"Dr. George S. Counts, Columbia University, urged teachers to band together to preach a new social gospel in America."

"He said, 'The growing and necessary trend toward collectivization in industry, farming, communications and culture may lead here, as in other countries, to abrogation of traditional freedoms of press and speech.'

"The tension resulting from our individualistic traditions and the present collective realities may at any moment precipitate conflict."

Under Obligations
"A responsibility of the educators of America is to relieve these tensions and thus make possible a peaceful transition to a new order of society."

"The system of private capitalism of an economy administered for private gain, has been shown to be bankrupt. The teachers of the country are under obligations to inform the rising generation of this fact."

Have the 1,000 school superintendents pledged themselves to use their schools as propaganda agencies to help in creating an ultra-radical sentiment among our people, which will force the country over the precipice into the abyss of Communism?

Communism and Socialism have the same objectives. Both want the government ownership and operation of the credit agencies, the utilities and the basic industries. ("Our Economic Society and its Problems," by Tugwell and Hill, page 507.) Dr. Tugwell shows clearly on page 513 that real economic planning is not possible without Communism. The school superintendents probably will deny that they want Communism. Apparently they want the objectives of Communism, but hope to secure these objectives without the accompanying and so far unavoidable dictatorships and repressive measures. They want the thrilling experience of jumping out of a ten story window without suffering the serious consequences.

No Fault of President
Communists want to secure power by a violent revolution and maintain the power by a dictatorship of a small minority under the guise of a dictatorship of the proletariat. Socialists want to secure the power and keep it by the ballot. However, it is my understanding that the revolutionary committee of the Socialist party at the Detroit convention last June, 1934, secured a practical endorsement of the Communist technique.

To be sure, these 1,000 school superintendents are not a majority of the nation's school superintendents. But, they are a large percent of that body's membership and Mr. Givens, who was the chairman of the committee, has recently become the salaried Executive Secretary of the National Education Association.

President Roosevelt has never urged the schools to take any such stand. On the contrary, the President has stated many times that he wants to preserve private enterprise. He has indicated most clearly that he wants to follow a middle-of-the-road course between the extreme Radicals on the left and the extreme Conservatives on the right.

The President has recently stated that one of the greatest dangers of the present time is the ultra-radical movement that may force, to the front many impossible schemes that cannot be achieved. As a result he fears that we may not be able to put into practice the social and economic reforms that otherwise would be possible.

Should Support President
Why should the schools, therefore, start a propaganda campaign

to push him to the extreme Left?

Would it not be better if the schools helped to present the unquestioned and essential facts that our citizens need so they may think straight and support the President against the extreme Left Wingers on the one side who want to destroy private enterprise and the extreme Right Wingers on the other side who prefer universal destruction to surrendering their special privileges in the old economic order?

In my opinion, there should not be any propaganda in the schools either for or against the old economic order. The old economic order should stand or fall on its own record. All that I am asking is that we find out what that record is and that we be INTELLECTUALLY HONEST.

The President needs support so that he may be able to maintain a sane position. He does not need additional propaganda to push him off his sound base.

THE NATION'S TEACHERS

The Journal of the National Education Association has published this year seven leading editorials arguing for a new social and economic order. The editorial in the issue on the following quotations: (page December, 1934 issue was based upon the following quotations: (page 227).

Most Vital Problem

From Senator William E. Borah: "For fifty years, monopolies and combines had been sifting upon all sources of supply, all natural resources, all those things which the people must have in their daily lives and had practically fixed the price at which the people should enjoy them. This was one of the great contributing causes to that condition in which even in a time of so called prosperity 70,000,000 of our people had an income of less than \$800 a year, and in which it is estimated that 80 per cent of our people owned less than \$100 each. Before me, this is the most vital problem before the American people today."

From Senator Robert LaFollette, Jr.: "If all the wealth in the country were just \$100, and if only 100 men represented the whole country, here is how it would be distributed on the present basis:

"One man would have \$59;
"One man would have \$9;
"Twenty-two men would have \$1.22 each.
"Seventy-six, all the rest, would have less than seven cents each."

Who Were Robbers?

What does the statement quoted from Senator Borah mean? Does it mean that the reason 70,000,000 of our people had incomes of less than \$800 each was due to the large incomes received by the remainder of our population? Continental United States has about 122,000,000 people. Deducting 70,000,000 leaves 52,000,000. Are these 52,000,000 robbing the 70,000,000?

We produced in our most prosperous year \$33 billion. The 7,000,000 people at \$500 received \$35 billion. Therefore, 52,000,000 persons—an average of \$518 each.

Who were the robbers?
But Senator Borah did not say that the 70,000,000 persons received \$800 each. He said that they received less than \$800. What are the real facts? 70,000,000 of our people had incomes of \$0 to \$1,500 and NOT \$0 to \$800 as stated by Senator Borah. ("America's Capacity to Consume," Brookings Institution—page 207).

Intellectually Honest

Abandoning a democratic form of government and changing our social and economic order are matters of the greatest importance to ourselves and to our prosperity. In making such weighty choices, should we not be intellectually honest?

It may be that the United States has a very inefficient production system which does not produce enough. What wealth have other countries produced? In 1929 France produced \$173 per capita, Germany \$189, Great Britain \$329, New Zealand \$366, Canada \$505 and the United States \$657.

It should be noted that Canada was the only country produced anything near the sum produced per capita in the United States. Canada has an economic and social system much like ours. Shall we throw our present system overboard before we are fairly certain that such action will improve our condition? One wonders what those who scoff at Americanism want to give us in exchange.

No Available Statistics

Did 4 per cent of the people have 80 per cent of the wealth as quoted from Senator Borah? Statistics are not available for 80 per cent of the total brackets. But 57.2 per cent of all of the income recipients received all of the incomes of \$1,000 and up. Such persons received 87.7 per cent of the total national income. The persons who had all of the incomes of \$1,500 and up numbered 68.33 per cent of the total. Such persons had 35.19 per cent of the national income. ("America's Capacity to Consume," Brookings Institution, pages 207 and 208.)

The statistics are not given for the 4 per cent of our wealthiest people. But 4.27 per cent had all of the incomes of \$4,500 and up. Such persons had 31.21 per cent of the nation's income. But after savings, contributions, and income taxes were deducted they had left for their own consumption probably not over 16 per cent.

The same publication also shows on page 96 that for 1929 10 per

cent of our families consumed one-third of our family incomes, and that they had all of the incomes of \$4,600 and up. Nevertheless, statements are often made AND QUITE GENERALLY BELIEVED that 2 per cent of the people have 80 per cent of the wealth or that 3 per cent of the people have 97 per cent of the wealth.

LaFollette Statement

The quotation from Senator Robert LaFollette means that:

1 per cent of our gainfully employed had 59 per cent of our incomes.

1 per cent of our gainfully employed had 9 per cent of our incomes.

22 per cent of our gainfully employed had 26.84 per cent of our incomes.

76 per cent of our gainfully employed had 5.32 per cent of our incomes.

Statistics are not published for these exact percentages. The Brookings Institution's publication shows on pages 297 and 208 that:

1.33 per cent (incomes of \$10,000 and up) received 20.14 per cent of our income.

1.46 per cent (incomes of \$6,000 to \$10,000) received 3.87 per cent of our income.

3.11 per cent (incomes of \$1,500 to \$6,000) received 44.32 per cent of our income.

64.11 per cent (incomes below \$1,500) received 31.67 per cent of our income.

Instead of 2 per cent of the people receiving 68 per cent of the wealth as stated by Senator LaFollette, 2.79 per cent received 24 per cent of our wealth.

Instead of 76 per cent of the lowest incomes receiving only 5.32 per cent of the wealth as stated by Senator LaFollette the lowest 64 per cent received 31.67 per cent of the wealth.

But income taxes, contributions and savings should be deducted from the large incomes. Such deductions will reduce their percentage materially.

Where did Senator LaFollette get his data? In all of these wild statements I have never seen any definite and reliable data reference. Are these misstatements of fact the best that the nation's official teachers' Journal can produce in its effort to influence the thinking of teachers? Are educational leaders "walking encyclopedias of undigested misinformation"? Are the schools of the country to follow that sort of leadership? Will not someone take the trouble to present the essential facts?

Excessive Incomes

In the May 1934, issue of the Journal of the National Education Association, is the following:

"The central economic problem in the United States involves the distinction of wealth. Wealth has become so highly concentrated that it is breaking down the entire economic machinery, spreading poverty, destroying the small community, and denying youth an opportunity to make a start in life. Only in proportion as we put people before profits and bring about the better distribution of wealth, are we on the road to recovery and advance."

The salaries of fifty executives are quoted. No effort is made in the article quoted to encourage the use of the facts given so that the thinking of teachers may be straight. No effort is made to encourage the securing of additional facts that might help social science thinking. No real effort, therefore, is made to make social and economic progress possible. Every effort, however, seems to be made to appeal to prejudice and to inflame class hatred. This social progress is obstructed.